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READY REFERENCE

AND

HAND BOOK

OF THE

Klondyke and Alaskan GOLD FIELDS

CONTAINING MAPS OF BOTH ROUTES, MINING
LAWS, BOUNDARY LINES, HOW AND WHEN
TO GO, NECESSARY OUTFIT AND SUP-
PLIES TO TAKE, ETC.

Carefully Compiled from Official Reports,
Correspondence, and the Private Diaries
of Several Miners Just Returned
from the Phenomenal Gold Fields
of the Klondyke.

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THIS MAP
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SHOWS

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THE LOCATION OF ALL THE PLACER MINES
AND SETTLEMENTS, IT ALSO**

SHOWS

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**IN THE LINE OF GUNS, PISTOLS, KNIVES,
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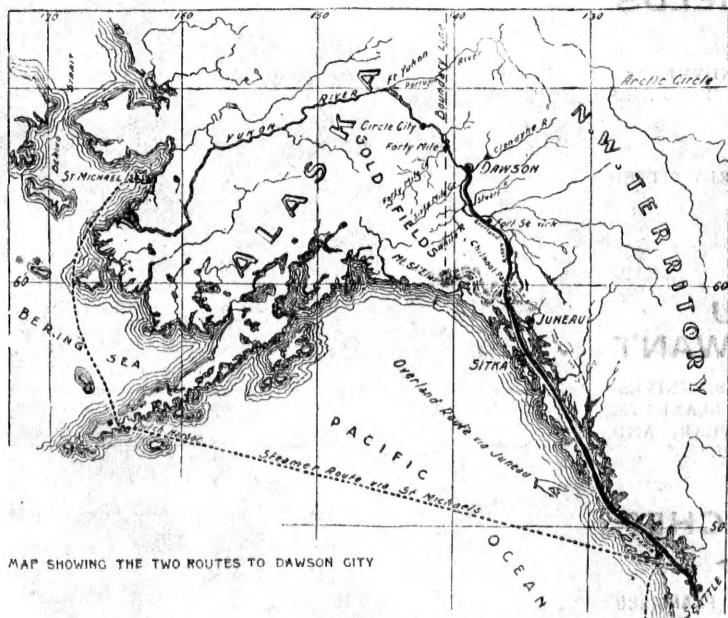
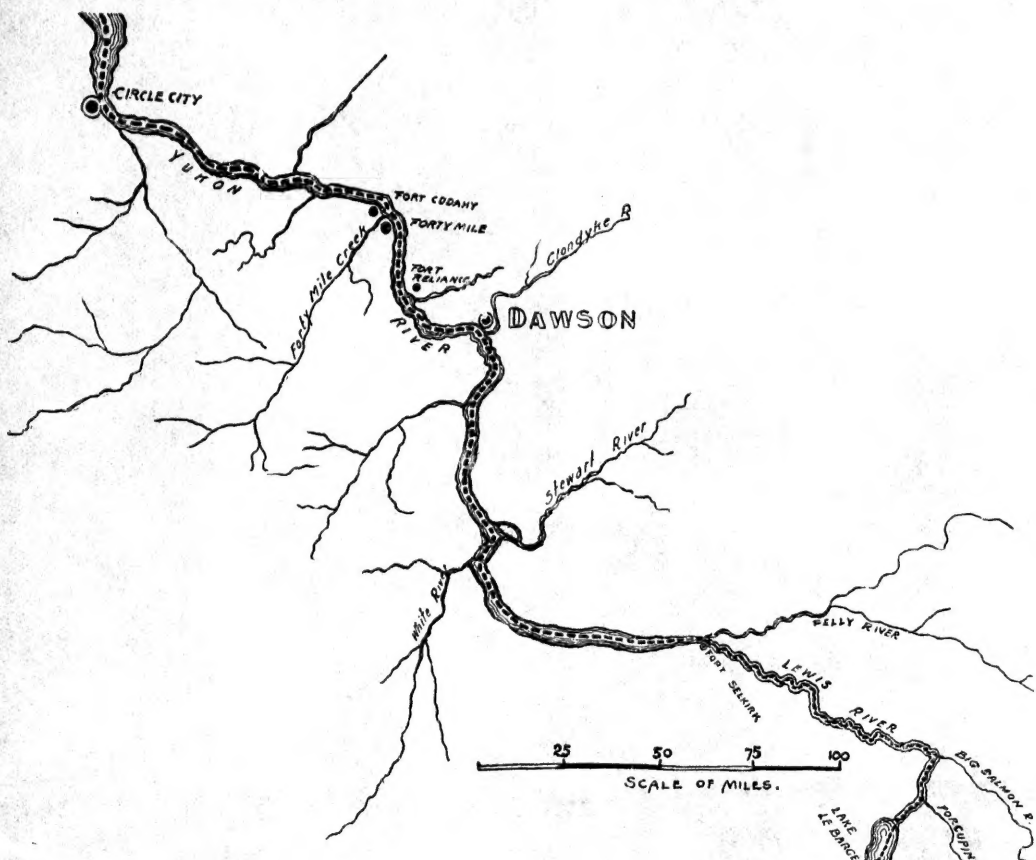
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MAP SHOWING THE TWO ROUTES TO DAWSON CITY



PERILOUS ROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE MINES.

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ALASKA OUTFITS....

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Boots,
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READY REFERENCE
AND
HAND BOOK
OF THE
Klondyke and Alaskan
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COMPILED BY PHIL. S. MONTAGUE.

The Hicks-Judd Co. Print, 23 First St., S. F.

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INTRODUCTORY.

The eyes of the civilized world are eagerly turned toward the Klondyke and Alaska, from whence come the marvelous tales of fabulous wealth—wealth far beyond the wildest dreams of the most visionary prospector. Gold by the ton! Pound-weight nuggets! Such reports, backed up by the actual presence of heaps of the precious metal, are indeed enough to set riot the imagination, push old avarice to the front, and excite the most phlegmatic of mortals. The intoxicating sensations of digging the yellow nuggets from the yielding earth is possibly the most irresistible temptation that weak flesh is subjected to.

The following matter has been carefully arranged and compiled from the official reports and statements from miners just returned from the gold fields, with a view to furnish all the necessary information in condensed and simple form.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1897, by

PHIL. S. MONTAGUE,

In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

MINING LAWS OF THE KLONDYKE.

1189

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA.

**AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
FRIDAY, THE 21st DAY OF MAY, 1897.**

Present—His Excellency, the Governor-General in Council:

Whereas, it is found necessary and expedient that certain amendments and additions should be made to the regulations governing "placer mining," established by order of Council of the 9th November, 1889:

Therefore, His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "the Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the following regulations shall be, and the same are hereby, substituted for the governance of placer mining along the Yukon River and its tributaries in the Northwest Territories, in the room, place, and stead of those regulations established by order in Council of the 9th November, 1889. (Signed)

JOHN J. M'GEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

To the Honorable, the Minister of the Interior.

Regulations Governing Placer Mining Along the Yukon River and its Tributaries in the Northwest Territories.

INTERPRETATION.

"Bar diggings" shall mean any part of a river over which the water extends when the water is in its flooded state, and which is not covered at low water.

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"Mines on benches" shall be known as bench diggings, and shall for the purpose of defining the size of such claims be excepted from dry diggings.

"Dry diggings" shall mean any mine over which a river never extends.

"Miner" shall mean a male or female over the age of eighteen, but not under that age.

"Claims" shall mean the personal right of property in a placer mine or diggings during the time for which the grant of such mine or diggings is made.

"Legal post" shall mean a stake standing not less than four feet above the ground and squared on four sides for at least one foot from the top. Both sides so squared shall measure at least four inches across the face. It shall also mean any stump or tree cut off and squared or faced to the above height and size.

"Close season" shall mean the period of the year during which placer mining is generally suspended. The period to be fixed by the Gold Commissioner in whose district the claim is situated.

"Locality" shall mean the territory along a river (tributary of the Yukon) and its affluents.

"Mineral" shall include all minerals whatsoever other than coal.

NATURE AND SIZE OF CLAIMS.

1. Bar Diggings: A strip of land 100 feet wide at high water mark and thence extending along the river to its lowest water level.

2. The sides of a claim for bar digging shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream, and shall be marked by four legal posts, one at each end of the claim at or about high water mark, also one at each end of the claim at or about the edge of the water. One of the posts at high water mark shall be legibly marked with the name of the miner, and the date upon which the claim is staked.

3. Dry diggings shall be 100 feet square, and shall have placed at each of its four corners a legal post, upon one of which shall be legibly marked the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

4. Creek and river claims shall be 500 feet long, measured in the direction of the general course of the

stream, and shall extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than 100 feet apart, the claim may be 100 feet in depth. The sides of a claim shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream. The sides shall be marked with legal posts at or about the edge of the water and at the rear boundaries of the claim. One of the legal posts at the stream shall be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

5. Bench claims shall be 100 feet square.

6. In defining the size of claims they shall be measured horizontally, irrespective of inequalities on the surface of the ground.

7. If any person or persons shall discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, a claim for the bar diggings 750 feet in length may be granted. A new stratum of auriferous earth or gravel, situated in a locality where the claims are abandoned, shall for this purpose be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall have previously been worked at a different level.

8. The forms of application for a grant for placer mining, and the grant of the same, shall be those contained in forms "H" and "I" in the schedule hereto.

9. A claim shall be recorded with the Gold Commissioner in whose district it is situated within three days after the location thereof, if it is located within ten miles of the Commissioner's office. One extra day shall be allowed for making such record for every additional ten miles and fraction thereof.

10. In the event of the absence of the Gold Commissioner from his office, entry for a claim may be granted by any person whom he may appoint to perform his duties in his absence.

11. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in person in the manner specified in these regulations. An affidavit that the claim was staked out by the applicant shall be embodied in form "H" of the schedule hereto.

12. An entry fee of \$15 shall be charged the first year, and an annual fee of \$100 for each of the follow-

ing years. This provision shall apply to the locations for which entries have already been granted.

13. After the recording of a claim removal of any post by the holder thereof, or any person acting in his behalf, for the purpose of changing the boundaries of his claim, shall act as a forfeiture of the claim.

14. The entry of every holder for a grant for placer mining must be renewed and his receipt relinquished and replaced every year, the entry fee being paid each year.

15. No miner shall receive a grant for more than one mining claim in the same locality; but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common upon such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement be registered with the Gold Commissioner and a fee of \$5 paid for each registration.

16. Any miner or miners may sell, mortgage, or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal be registered with, and a fee of \$2 paid to, the Gold Commissioner, who shall thereupon give the assignee a certificate in form "J" in the schedule hereto.

17. Every miner shall during the continuance of his grant have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim for the miner-like working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom; but he shall have no surface rights therein, and the Gold Commissioner may grant to the holders of adjacent claims such rights of entry thereon as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their claims, upon such terms as may to him seem reasonable. He may also grant permits to miners to cut timber thereon for their own use, upon payment of the dues prescribed by the regulations in that behalf.

18. Every miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall in the opinion of the Gold Commissioner be necessary for the due working thereof, and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

19. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to the occupation and entry by any person when

the same shall have remained unworked on working days by the grantee thereof, or by some person on his behalf, for the space of seventy-two hours, unless sickness or other reasonable cause may be shown to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, or unless the grantee is absent on leave given by the Commissioner, and the Gold Commissioner upon obtaining evidence satisfactory to himself that this provision is not being complied with may cancel the entry given for a claim.

20. If the land upon which a claim has been located is not the property of the crown, it will be necessary for the person who applies for entry to furnish proof that he has acquired from the owner of the land the surface right before entry can be granted.

21. If the occupier of the lands has not received a patent therefor, the purchase money of the surface rights must be paid to the crown, and a patent of the surface rights will issue to the party who acquired the mining rights. The money so collected will either be refunded to the occupier of the land when he is entitled to a patent therefor, or will be credited to him on account of payment for land.

22. When the party obtaining the mining rights cannot make an arrangement with the owner thereof for the acquisition of the surface rights it shall be lawful for him to give notice to the owner or his agent, or the occupier, to appoint an arbitrator to act with another arbitrator named by him in order to award the amount of compensation to which the owner or occupant shall be entitled. The notice mentioned in this section shall be according to form to be obtained upon application from the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie, and shall, when practicable, be personally served on such owner or his agents, if known, or occupant; and, after reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service without success, then such notice shall be served upon the owner or agent within a period to be fixed by the Gold Commissioner before the expiration of the time limited in such notice. If the proprietor refuses or declines to appoint an arbitrator, or when, for any other reason, no arbitrator is appointed by the proprietor in the time limited therefor in the notice provided for by this section, the Gold

Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie shall, on being satisfied by affidavit that such notice has come to the knowledge of such owner, agent, or occupant, or that such owner, agent, or occupant willfully evades the service of such notice, or cannot be found, and that reasonable efforts have been made to effect such service, and that the notice was left at the last place of abode of such owner, agent, or occupant, appoint an arbitrator on his behalf.

23. (a.) All arbitrators appointed under the authority of these regulations shall be sworn before a justice of the peace to the impartial discharge of the duties assigned to them, and they shall forthwith proceed to estimate the reasonable damages which the owner or occupant of such lands, according to their several interests therein, shall sustain by reason of such prospecting and mining operations.

(b.) In estimating such damages the arbitrators shall determine the value of the land irrespective of any enhancement thereof from the existence of mineral therein.

(c.) In case such arbitrators cannot agree they may select a third arbitrator, and when the two arbitrators cannot agree upon a third arbitrator the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie shall select such third arbitrator.

(d.) The award of any two such arbitrators made in writing shall be final, and shall be filed with the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands lie.

If any cases arise for which no provision is made in these regulations, the provisions of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands, other than coal lands, approved by his Excellency the Governor, in Council, on the 9th of November, 1889, shall apply.

Form "J"—Certificate of the Assignment of a Placer Mining Claim.

No.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Agency....., 18—.

This is to certify that (B. C.) has (or have) filed an assignment in due form dated, 18., and accompanied by a registration fee of two dollars, of the grant

to.....(A. B.) of.....of the right to mine in.....
(Insert description of claim) for one year from.....,
18...

This certificate entitles the said (B. C.) to all rights and privileges of the said (A. B.) in respect of the claim assigned, that is to say, the exclusive right of entry upon the said claim for the minerlike working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all proceeds therefrom for the remaining portion of the year for which the said claim was granted to the said (A. B.), that is to say, until the.....
18...

The said (B. C.) shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall be necessary for the due working thereof and to drain the claim free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said (B. C.) any surface rights in said claim, or any rights of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim, and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continually and in good faith worked by the said (B. C.) or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the Dominion Mining Regulations, and are subject to all provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

.....
Gold Commissioner.

Form "I".....Grant for Placer Claim.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Agency....., 18..

In consideration of the payment of the fee prescribed by Clause 12 of the Mining Regulations of the Yukon River and its tributaries by (A. B.) accompanying his (or their) application No. dated 18.., for a mining claim in (here insert description of locality), the Minister of the Interior hereby grants to the said (A. B.) for the term of one year from the date hereof the exclusive right of entry upon the claim (here describe in detail the claim).

Granted for the miner-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all the proceeds derived therefrom. That the said (A. B.) shall be entitled to the use of so much water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim and not already lawfully appropriated as shall be necessary for the due working thereof, and to drain his (or their) claim, free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said (A. B.) any surface right in the said claim or any right of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim, and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continuously and in good faith worked by the said (A. B.) or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the aforesaid mining regulations and no more, and are subject to all the provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

.....
Gold Commissioner.

THE LION'S SHARE.

The Dominion Cabinet Will Reserve All Alternate Mining Claims.

OTTAWA, July 27th.—At the close of the second sitting of the Dominion Cabinet this evening, it was announced that the government had decided to impose a royalty on all placer diggings on the Yukon in addition to the \$15 registration fee and \$100 annual assessment. The royalty will be 10 per cent on claims with an output of \$500 or less monthly and 20 per cent on every claim yielding above that amount yearly.

Besides this royalty, it has been decided in regard to all future claims staked out on other streams or rivers, that every alternate claim shall be the property of the government and shall be reserved for public purposes and sold or worked by the government for the benefit of the revenue of the Dominion.

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..ALASKA..

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BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN CANADA AND ALASKA.

Professor Davidson Says There Cannot Be the Remotest Possibility of Friction Between the Two Governments.

The main features of the boundary line between Alaska and Canada are the irregular line extending from the head of Portland Inlet in latitude 56 degrees, around the waters of the great archipelago Alexander at a distance not greater than ten marine leagues from the Continental shore to the 141st meridian west of Greenwich, and the straight line running thence to the Arctic Ocean on that meridian. Where this irregular line meets the 141st meridian rises the great Mount Saint Elias, which is in latitude 60 degrees 17 minutes and 34.4 seconds, and longitude 140 degrees, 55 minutes and 19.6 seconds. This peak is about twenty-seven statute miles from the ocean shore.

From a point on the 141st meridian and probably in nearly the same latitude as Mount Saint Elias, the boundary line runs true north to Demarcation Point on the Arctic shores, a distance of 660 statute miles.

In this great distance the line crosses comparatively few large streams; at 100 miles it crosses the head waters of the White River, a tributary of the Yukon, flowing to the north northwest; at 205 miles an unnamed tributary of the White River. At the last distance on the boundary line the Yukon river lies forty miles to the eastward at a well-known bend and gorge known as the Upper Ramparts. The river continues on a northerly course nearly parallel with the boundary line for seventy-five miles to old Fort Reliance, near the Klondyke, and thence trends seventy-five miles to the northwest by north, where the boundary line crosses it at 335 miles from Mount Saint Elias. The boundary line next crosses a little-known river called the Big Black, a tributary of the Lower Porcupine, at 445 miles; and the Porcupine River, one of the great tributaries of the Yukon, at 510 miles; this is the last river of much size that it crosses. As it runs northward it crosses the upper waters of the Old Crow

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river, which heads in Turner's Pass of the Davidson Range; crosses this great range at 595 miles, where the elevation was estimated by Turner to be 7,000 feet; and at 660 miles reaches Demarcation Point on the Arctic shore, about 150 miles west northwest from the delta of the Mackenzie River in Canada.

This boundary line traverses an almost unknown country; it passes over mountain ranges, reaching 10,000 feet elevation; and the country is utterly impassable for the first 100 miles north of the Saint Elias Range. The longest stretches of reconnaissance on the line were made by young John H. Turner of the Coast and Geodetic Survey from Camp Colonna on the Porcupine, which is sixty miles north of the Arctic circle. With three aids and dog teams he crossed the hitherto unknown Davidson Range at the pass named after himself at an elevation of 3,500 feet, encountering one blizzard when the temperature was 50 or 60 degrees below zero. His second trip was forty miles south of his camp, toward his colleague, John E. McGrath at Camp Davidson on the Yukon. He thus reconnoitred 200 miles of the boundary line, through a country never before traversed by a white man, and in his zeal contracted a chronic disease, which carried him off two years after his return home.

Where the Yukon crosses the boundary line its course, which is northwest by north from Fort Reliance, continues in a general direction to the northwest for two hundred and thirty-five miles to the deserted Fort Yukon at the mouth of the Porcupine. All that part of the Yukon River to the eastward of the 141st meridian, and all its principal tributaries, come from the southeastward; the principal river under different names reaching within a few miles of the head waters of the Stahk-eeen. The head waters of the main tributary, the Lewis River, reach into Alaskan territory at the White Pass, the Chilcoot Pass and the Chilkoot Pass, just north of Lynn canal.

The geographical position of Fort Reliance, an old station of the Hudson Bay Company, on the right bank of the river, is latitude 64 degrees 13 minutes, longitude 138 degrees 50 minutes, or fifty statute miles east of the boundary line of 141 degrees. The stream named Klondyke Creek enters the Yukon about six or eight miles

higher up than Fort Reliance and on the same side of the river. So far as known it comes from the east-north-east for about one hundred miles, and is reported navigable by canoes for forty or fifty miles from its mouth.

Whatever doubt has been cast upon the position of the whole Klondyke district being in British Columbia must have arisen from misunderstanding of the dispute existing upon the proper location of that part of the boundary line lying eastward and southward of Mount Saint Elias. The north or meridian line of the boundary has been accurately determined at three points—near Mount Saint Elias, at the crossing of the Yukon River and at the crossing of the Porcupine river. The determination at the southern end was made in 1892 by John E. McGrath and John H. Turner of the U. S. Coast Geodetic Survey, in combination with a Hydrographic party, which carried chronometers for the difference of longitude between Sitka and Yakutat. At Sitka was Fremont Morse of the Coast Survey. At the Yukon River Mr. McGrath and party spent two years at Camp Davidson, twenty-three miles below Forty Mile Creek, observing meridian transits of the moon and occultations of stars by the moon, for longitude. His observatory being a little distance off the 141st meridian he measured to that meridian and marked it. Mr. Ogilvie, on behalf of the Canadian Government, also observed for the longitude at another and independent point, and then measured to the 141st meridian.

The latest information places the two independent determinations of this meridional boundary line within the width of a San Francisco pavement. So there cannot be the remotest possibility of any friction between the two Governments upon this question. We know the strong and high character of Mr. McGrath, and Mr. Ogilvie has a reputation of the highest character. The only local dispute that could possibly arise would be in the Forty Mile creek district, because the boundary line crosses sharp steep mountain ridges 2,500 and 3,000 feet elevation, an inferior instrumental means might cause a slight doubt of the direction in some case. However, no dispute has arisen in the district, nor is it likely that any will occur. There is no doubt that the line has been satisfactorily laid down by Mr. Ogilvie or some of his assistants.

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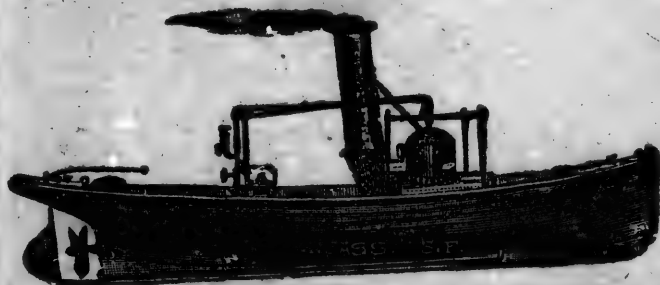
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Chas. Beso & Co., Chas. Prince, C. N. Pring,
J. S. Johnstone, and seven more.**



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In quitting the subject, the longitude station of Mr. Turner may be referred to. After obtaining a series of satisfactory results he made a topographical reconnaissance of the Porcupine to its mouth, a distance of one hundred and forty miles as the crow flies.

SOURCE OF THE GOLD.

The Opinion of Professor Charles Frederick Wright.

NEW YORK.—Charles Frederick Wright, Professor of Geology at Oberlin College, author of "Man in the Glacial Period," and other works on geology, says of the gold discovery on the Yukon:

"The discovery of gold in large quantities on the Yukon River is by no means unexpected. Eleven years ago the last word I heard as I left Juneau was the pledge of a returning tourist to meet his friend the next summer and prospect in the Yukon region.

"The great mass of gold-bearing quartz at the Treadwell Mine, near Juneau, was what might be expected, and at the same time it might prove the limitations of supply. For more than ten years that mine has furnished more than a million dollars of gold annually, but it is not like ordinary quartz mines. It is rather a great, isolated mass of quartz with gold disseminated through it. While its worth is great, its length is limited.

"Little is known about the geology of the Yukon River, where the Klondyke mines have been found. Being placer mines, gold may have been transported many miles. The means of transportation are both glaciers and rivers. The Klondyke region is on the north side of the Saint Elias Alps. Alaska was never completely covered with glacial ice. The glaciers flowed both north and south from these summits. Dawson and Professor Russell both report well-defined terminal moraines across the upper Yukon Valley. The source of the Klondyke gold, therefore, is from the south.

"Placer mines originate in the disintegration of gold-bearing quartz veins, or mass, like that at Juneau. Under subaerial agencies these become dissolved. Then

he glaciers transport material as far as they go, when floods of water carry it on still further. Gold, being heavier than the other materials associated with it, lodged in the crevasses or in the rough places at bottom of streams. Nature has stamped and 'panned' the gravel, and prepared the way for man to finish the work. The amount of gold found in the placer mines is evidence, not so much, perhaps, of a very rich vein as of the disintegration of a very large vein.

"The 'mother lode' has been looked for in vain in California, and, perhaps, will be in Alaska; but it exists somewhere up the streams on which placer mines are found. The discovery of gold in glacial deposits far away from its native place is familiar to American geologists. The general climatic conditions on the north side of the mountains are much better than those on the south side. On the south side the snowfall is enormous, but on the north side the air is dryer. There is imminent danger that many will get in there before winter with insufficient means and starve.

"An English missionary and his wife have been in that general region for many years, and report the people as being so near the verge of starvation that they do not dare to winter in the same village, lest they should produce a famine. So they live in separate villages during winter. Eventually the reindeer which Sheldon Jackson is introducing into the lower Yukon region will be available both for transportation and food, being much superior to dogs in that they can procure their own food. For the present every necessity must be packed either over the Chilcoot Pass or brought around by way of the Yukon."

THE OUTFIT A PROSPECTOR NEEDS.

Estimate by Thomas Cook, the Veteran Miner, of the Food and Clothes Required.

SUPPLIES.

500 pounds	Flour.....	\$ 12 50
100 "	Oatmeal.....	6 00
100 "	Beans.....	2 35

hey go, when	24 pounds	Coffee at 30 cents.....	\$ 7 20
Gold, being	24 "	Tea at 50 cents.....	12 00
ated with it	100 "	Bacon at 14 cents.....	14 00
aces at bottom	100 "	Dried Potatoes at 5 cents.....	5 00
'panned' the	50 "	Dried Vegetables at 5 cents.....	2 50
to finish the	100 "	Dried Fruits at 6 cents.....	6 00
placer mines in	25 "	(2 cases) Condensed Milk.....	2 50
rich vein as o	5 "	Baking Powder.....	2 50
	5 "	Salt and Pepper.....	1 00
for in vain in	50 "	Canned Butter at 25 cents.....	12 50
a; but it exist	30 "	Lard at 10 cents.....	3 00
cer mines ar	25 "	Rice at 5 cents.....	1 25
l deposits far	20 "	Tools.....	15 00
to American	50 "	Stove and Cooking Utensils.....	10 00
tions on the	2 "	Matches and Miscellany.....	1 50
ter than those			
he snowfall is	1,310 pounds.	Total supplies.....	\$116 80
dryer. There			
n there before			

OUTFIT.

have been in	Three suits woolen underclothes.....	\$ 12 00
nd report the	Three woolen overshirts.....	6 00
ation that they	Two pairs overalls.....	2 00
age, lest they	Six pairs woolen stockings.....	6 00
re in separate	Two pairs blankets.....	16 00
reindeer which	One fox-skin robe.....	50 00
lower Yukon	One reindeer "parkee," covering head and reach-	
portation and	ing to the knees.....	12 00
they can pro	Three Paris caribon mittens.....	6 00
very necessity	Two fur caps.....	8 00
as or brought	Two pairs rubber boots.....	7 00
	Three pairs moccasins.....	9 00
	One pair "muckluks".....	5 00
	One woolen "Mackinaw," a sort of woolen	
	sweater.....	10 00
	Two sweaters (extra thick).....	8 00

NEEDS.		
Miner, of the	Weight 120 pounds. Total outfit.....	\$157 00
	1,310 pounds of supplies.....	116 80
	Grand total, 1,430 pounds.....	\$273 80

.....\$ 12 50
 6 00
 2 35

Mr. Cook drew attention to the fact that the miner should follow the biblical instruction and put money in

his purse. Many small articles will be needed at Dawson City, and if the prospector goes by way of Juneau there are guides to pay and a sled and dogs to hire. Some of the clothes will last longer than a year, but the quantity fit for service at the end of that time will be very limited.

THE OUTFIT A WOMAN SHOULD TAKE NORTH.

One Who Has Roughed It in the Klondyke Makes Out a List of Necessary Articles.

Here is what a woman who has roughed it on the Klondyke says a woman actually needs in the way of an outfit—presupposing, of course, that she goes the only way a woman should go with a man who takes the necessary camping, housekeeping and food outfit. This is what she requires for her personal comfort:

TO TAKE WITH HER.

One medicine case filled on the advice of a good physician.

Two pairs of extra heavy all-wool blankets.

One small pillow.

One fur robe.

One warm shawl.

One fur coat, easy fitting.

Three warm, woolen dresses, with comfortable bodices and skirts knee length—flannel-lined preferable.

Three pairs of knickers or bloomers to match the dresses.

Three suits of heavy all-wool underwear.

Three warm flannel night-dresses.

Four pairs of knitted woolen stockings.

One pair of rubber boots.

Three gingham aprons that reach from neck to knees.

Small roll of flannel for insoles, wrapping the feet, and bandages.

A sewing kit.

Such toilet articles as are absolutely necessary, including some skin unguent to protect the face from the icy cold.

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A Supply of MEDICINES

Is absolutely essential for every one going to Alaska. Besides the usual remedies suitable for emergencies, there are none so adapted to the special climatic conditions as Homœopathic Medicines.

We have put up a special

"KLONDYKE CASE"

with full directions, containing remedies for every possible emergency and ailment.

All sorts of Pocket Cases and Chests in every variety furnished, with books of instruction enabling every one to doctor himself.

BOERICKE & RUNYON
HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY

231 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO

 OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Two light blousers or shirtwaists for summer wear.
One oilskin blanket to wrap her effects in.

TO BE SECURED AT JUNEAU OR ST. MICHAELS.

One fur cap.

Two pairs of fur gloves.

Two pairs of fur seal moccasins.

Two pairs of muclucs—wet weather moccasins.

She wears what she pleases en route to Juneau or St. Michaels, and when she makes her start for the diggings she lays aside her civilized traveling garb, including shoes and stays, until she comes out. Instead of carrying the fur robe, fur coat, and rubber boots along, she can get them on entering Alaska, but the experienced ones say take them along. The natives make a fur coat with hood attached called a "parki," but it is clumsy for a white woman to wear who has been accustomed to fitted garments. Leggings and shoes are not so safe nor desirable as the moccasins.

A trunk is not the thing to transport baggage in. It is much better in a pack, with the oilskin cover well tied on.

The things to add that are useful, but not absolutely necessary, are choice tea, coffee, cocoa, and the smaller, lighter luxuries of civilization that purse permits and appetite craves. It costs just as much for portage on reading matter as on the other necessities of life, and consequently after making out a list of what you'd like to have, it is wise to cut it down to what you can't possibly struggle along without.

It's astonishing how little people can comfortably get along with when they try.

DISTANCES OF THE LAND AND WATER ROUTE.

THE OCEAN ROUTE.		Miles.
To St. Michaels.....		2,850
To Circle City.....		4,350
To Forty-Mile.....		4,600
To Klondyke.....		4,650

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THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

	Miles.
To Juneau (by steamer).....	1,680
Juneau to Chilkat.....	80
Juneau to Dyea.....	100
Juneau to head of navigation.....	106
Juneau to summit of Chilcoot Pass.....	114.75
Juneau to head of Lake Linderman.....	123.50
Juneau to foot of Lake Linderman.....	127.50
Juneau to head of Lake Bennett.....	128.50
Juneau to foot of Lake Bennett.....	173.25
Juneau to head of Lake Marsh.....	178.25
Juneau to head of Canyon.....	223
Juneau to head of White Horse Rapids.....	225.25
Juneau to Tahkeena River.....	240
Juneau to head of Lake Le Barge.....	256
Juneau to foot of Lake Le Barge.....	284
Juneau to Hootalinqua River.....	316
Juneau to Big Salmon River.....	349
Juneau to Little Salmon River.....	385.50
Juneau to Five Fingers Rapids.....	444
Juneau to Rink Rapids.....	450
Juneau to Peely River.....	503.50
Juneau to White River.....	599.50
Juneau to Stuart River.....	609
Juneau to Sixty-Mile Post.....	629
Juneau to Dawson City.....	678
Juneau to Forty-Mile Post.....	728
Juneau to Circle City.....	898
Forty Mile to diggings at Miller Creek.....	70
Circle City to diggings at Birch Creek.....	50
Klondyke to diggings.....	5

Useful Information about the Klondyke Published In The Daily Examiner.

The first discovery of gold on the Klondyke was made in the middle of August, 1896, by George Cormack.

The only way into and out of the Klondyke in winter is by way of Juneau.

The steamer which leaves St. Michael's now will reach the Klondyke in September.

The only way to live is to imitate the Indians in dress and habit.

It is useless to wear leather or gum boots. Good moccasins are absolutely necessary.

The colder it is the better the traveling. When it is very cold there is no wind, and the wind is hard to bear.

Indian guides are necessary to go ahead of the dogs and prepare the camp for night.

In the summer the sun rises early and sets late, and there are only a few hours when it is not shining directly on Alaska.

In the winter the sun shines for a short time only each day.

It is 2500 miles from San Francisco to St. Michaels.

It is 1895 miles from St. Michael's to Dawson City.

In summer the weather is warm, and tent life is comfortable.

The winter lasts nine months.

There are two routes by which to reach Dawson City, one by St. Michaels Island and the other via Juneau.

By steamer it costs \$150 to go from here to Dawson City.

Dogs are worth their weight in gold. A good long-haired dog sells from \$150 to \$200.

Skates might be used to good advantage at times.

The Yukon River is closed by ice from November to the latter part of May.

On the Klondyke the thermometer goes as low as 60 degrees below zero.

There is a great variety of berries to be found all through the country in summer.

Game is very scarce.

Vegetables of the hardier sort can be raised.

Stock can be kept by using care in providing abundantly with feed by ensilage, or curing natural grass hay, and by housing them in the winter.

In summer abundance of fine grass can be found near the rivers.

In appearance the natives are like the North American Indians, only more lithe and active, with very small feet and hands.

They live in temporary camps both winter and summer.

Indians in dress, either in the mountains or on the river, according to the habits of the game they are hunting.

boots. Good Gold was first discovered in the vicinity of Sitka by Frank Mahoney, Edward Doyle, and William Dunlay, in 1873.

When it is Of the seven trading stations in the Yukon district, five are located upon the river bank.

and is hard to The first American traders to engage in the Yukon trade were members of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition.

d of the dogs With the first breath of spring the up-river people prepare for their annual meeting with their friends from the outside world.

sets late, and Supplies are purchased chiefly in California, and carried from here to St. Michaels.

not shining di The Yukon is navigable for a 250-ton steamer for a distance of 1600 miles.

short time only At a distance of 600 miles from the ocean the Yukon River is more than a mile wide.

St. Michaels. The Klondyke mining region is in the latitude of Iceland and lower Greenland.

Dawson City. The longitude of St. Michaels is farther west than that of Honolulu.

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THE POOR MAN'S ROUTE.

H. Wittenberg, manager of the Portland Cracker Company, who is well acquainted with Alaska, said yesterday that the poor man's route to the mines is via Seattle.

By the Alaska Commercial Company's route a person is saved much bother, Mr. Wittenberg said, as he is taken to St. Michaels on the steamer from San Francisco, and is then carried on flat-bottomed boats on the river for 1800 miles to his destination; but this route is more costly. The necessary outfit cannot be purchased until Alaska is reached, and the fare is more than a person can get to Alaska for on the other route via Seattle, Juneau and Dyea. The journey is a hard one on the latter route, but hundreds of dollars can be saved on the passage and the outfit, he said. On this route at least \$500 is needed to start out with.

As to clothing, Mr. Wittenberg stated that good flannel underwear and heavy winter clothing are all that are needed to keep warm in Alaska, even when the thermometer is 75 degrees below zero. Many people do not close the windows of their rude houses when the cold is most severe. Furs are not necessary. Rubber boots are needed only when washing in the digging. The summer months, when the thermometer goes up to 85 degrees, are uncomfortable.

In summer, the sun rises early and sets late, and there are only a few hours when it is not shining directly on Alaska. During these hours, which are one and a half or two hours on each side of midnight, there is twilight. In winter the conditions as to light and darkness are reversed, the sun shining for a short time only each day.

THE STORY OF ONE MINER.

GREAT FALLS (Mont.), July 23d.—Frank Moss, an old-time miner in this section, who, four years ago, was one of a party of Americans to first visit the Klondyke country, returned to-day, and tells a story of horror and starvation. He describes Klondyke as a placer camp, seven miles long and thirteen miles wide, located in a sink, walled in by boulders of rock 3000 feet high. Gold, he says, abounds, but no ordinary man can stand the hardships of the region. When Moss left here four years ago he was a sturdy fellow, over six feet tall. From hardship and privation he is a cripple for life and badly broken in health. In three years he says he saw over two thousand graves made in the Klondyke basin, a large majority dying from starvation.

The steamship companies bring in all food and allow no private companies. Consequently it is common for them to go for weeks with but a scant supply, and for days they were without food. The gold brought in the last week to Seattle, Moss says, does not represent the findings of individual shippers, but a large portion of it was confiscated from the effects of the 2000 miners who fell a prey to the hardships. At the death of a man possessed of dust his body is buried without a coffin and the

ted that good must divided among those who care for him. With
ing are all that proper relief established by the government, Moss
ven when the says, gold can be taken out at the rate of \$2,000,000 a
many people do month.

uses when the The richest strike, he says, has been made by a boy
sary. Rubber named George Hornblower of Indianapolis. In the
the digging heart of a barren waste, known as Boulder Field, he
meter goes up found a nugget, for which the transportation company
gave him \$5700. He located his claim at the find, and in
four months had taken out over \$100,000.

sets late, and The richest section of Alaska, Moss says, is as yet
is not shining undeveloped. It is one hundred miles from Klondyke,
which are one and is known as the Black Hole of Calcutta. It is in-
midnight, there habited by ex-convicts of Bohemia, and murders and
or a short time riots take the place of law and order. A few months ago
Klondyke organized a justice committee, and its law
prevails there now.

ER.

With the crowds preparing to go to the scene now, Moss
says, hunger and suffering will be great when added to
other hardships to be overcome by those who survive.
Moss returned with \$6000 in dust and leaves to-morrow
for his old home at Dubuque, Ia.

WARNED NOT TO RUSH.

NEW YORK, July 23d.—Frederick Hobart, editor of
the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, said: "It would
be extremely foolish for any one to start from New York
for Klondyke at this season, because he cannot get there
in time to do anything this year. It is difficult, too, to
get transportation. The Alaskan lines are not prepared
to carry many passengers. It is easy enough to engage
steamers and get to the coast, but the difficulty is to get
from the coast inland. Much of the last portion of the
journey must be made on foot. If you go by the Juneau
route it is necessary to walk over the mountains and
then build a boat. The Yukon River is only navigable
during three months of the year. It would be well for
those who do not know the country to learn more about
it before starting for the gold fields."

L. Allen, associate editor of the *Engineering Maga-*
zine, said: "Naturally I have given a good deal of

attention to reports from the new gold fields. I have no doubt there is a lot of gold there. I know of very few men who are preparing to leave this city for the gold fields. It would be folly for them to do so at this time, anyway, as it is too late to accomplish anything this year."

SOMETHING NEW.

The Steamers Do Not Go Within Three Miles of St. Michaels.

The first-class passengers going on the Cleveland are charged \$7.50 and the second-class passengers are charged \$4 to Seattle. Nearly all berths are taken. When the Cleveland and the Excelsior, too, for that matter, eventually reach the mouth of the Yukon, she must cast anchor at least three miles from St. Michaels, owing to the shallow water and rocky coast. All passengers and supplies must be placed on lighters and towed to St. Michaels, if the river boats are not in waiting when the steamers arrive. If the river boats are at St. Michaels upon the arrival of the steamers, they will meet the latter vessels, and the transfer will be made without the use of lighters. This is another of the many hardships that must be borne by all who go to the frigid north in search of gold.

FREAKISH DIGGINGS.

The Gold is Low Grade and It Varies in Value a Good Deal.

Here's something a little peculiar. Nuggets and dust from one gold patch in the Klondyke are worth considerable more than the gold from another patch. Some Klondyke gold is better than other Klondyke gold—though it's all good, like the whisky in the story.

Justinian Gaire Co.

Assayers Materials and Chemicals
Prospectors and Miners Outfits



MINERS SCALES, PANS,
MAGNIFIERS, MAGNETS,
PROSPECTORS PICKS, ETC.

CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION



521-523 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

Bonanza Creek gold is worth a great deal more by the ton than El Dorado Creek gold, and the nuggets from Hunker Creek are of better stuff than those from El Dorado Creek. Even on El Dorado Creek, which is about three miles long, there is a difference of a dollar an ounce or so between the gold from the mouth of the creek and the gold from the head of the gulch. Bonanza Creek gold is worth about \$17 an ounce, as it comes from the mines with the dirt that is left in it. El Dorado gold is worth from \$14.75 to \$16.

These variations are due, of course, to the varying proportions of silver in the gold. The miners up there do not know all this yet. It has been revealed in the course of the assays at the Selby Smelting Works, to which most of the gold has come.

The Selby Smelting Company, by the way, has received already about \$750,000 worth of the Klondyke gold, and it will go thence to the Mint here. About \$250,000 worth has been sent from Seattle to the Government assay office at Helena, Mont., from where it will go to the Philadelphia Mint. The Selby Smelting Works received about \$500,000 worth of gold from those who came on the Excelsior. This accounts for \$1,000,000 of the Klondyke gold, and considerable has not yet been marketed.

There has been a good deal of discussion about the value of the Klondyke gold, and report has been made that more was paid for it in Seattle than here. What was bought there was bought without assaying, the quantity was small, and such transactions settle no values. The miners who have returned are generally disappointed at not getting uniformly at least \$17 an ounce, and some are waiting for the Mint to reopen August 1st. Secretary Underhill of the Selby Smelting Company states what is not generally known—that they pay just as much for unrefined gold as does the Mint, although they are running a business enterprise, and explains how this is. Mr. Underhill made the following interesting report on the Klondyke gold in an interview yesterday:

"We have received about \$750,000 worth of the gold. It has come mainly from Bonanza and El Dorado Creeks. Bonanza Creek gold is worth about \$17 an ounce, and

that seems to have governed the price up there in trading. The gold from El Dorado Creek varies from \$14.75 to about \$16, the most valuable coming, it seems, from the upper portions of the creek, three miles above the mouth. That reported to come from the lower part is about 750 fine, carrying about one-fourth silver.

"Bonanza Creek dust is better and is about like some of the lower grade California dust. The bulk of the California gold coming from the regions of the mother lode and the northern part of the State runs from \$17.50 to \$19 an ounce, bearing from one-tenth to one-eighth silver. Any quantity of it runs \$18 and \$18.50 an ounce.

"In Kern and Fresno Counties and some other sections of the State, the silver brings it down to \$12 or \$13 an ounce. The best Bonanza Creek dust brought in to us is worth as it is \$17 an ounce. Here is a sample statement of a deposit of Klondyke gold: Net value, \$15.50 per ounce; weight before melting, 2015.70 ounces; weight after melting, 1960.70 ounces; fineness, 767½; value of gold, \$31,107.68; value of silver, \$253.22; charges, \$120.75; net value, \$31,240.15.

"It is the popular idea that we buy gold. We buy nothing. We pay the actual value of the bar less the regular charges of 6 cents an ounce for refining and the alloy charge of .01 of 1 per cent, or \$1 on \$10,000. These are the same as the Mint charges on unrefined gold. When gold is deposited with us we receive it, melt it into a bar, chip from the bar and assay. We thus determine the actual value of the bar, and payment is made within twenty-four hours.

"When gold is taken to the Mint it is melted, assayed and paid for that way. The gold is sent to the refiner and the Mint charge of 6 cents an ounce is made to pay for the refining. The alloy charge pays for the copper alloy for coinage. We refine the gold and our gold goes direct to the coiner, with only the alloy charge against it. Our profit is what we save out of the refining charge of 6 cents an ounce.

"The idea that the gold could bring more elsewhere than in San Francisco is absurd. I understand that one or two Seattle houses bought some gold without assaying at a little higher price than we paid, but unless they got the best gold from Bonanza Creek they will lose on it."

Those who can't get to El Dorado Creek may console themselves with the knowledge that it is low-grade stuff anyway.

Some Extracts from Letters Written by Mr. Edgar Mizner to Friends in this City While on His Perilous Journey to the Klondyke Via Juneau.

HARDSHIPS AND PERIL, FROM THE YUKON.

From a camp on the ice of Lake Bennett he wrote, on May 6th, to a member of *The Examiner* staff:

"It is nearly two months since I left you at Sacramento, and if I haven't forgotten you altogether, it is not the fault of the trip, for surely it is the devil's own. The man who wants the Yukon gold should know what he is going to tackle before he starts. If there is an easy part of the trip I haven't struck it yet.

"Eight of us made the trip from Juneau to Dyea, 100 miles, on the little steam launch 'Alert.' The steamer 'Mexico' reached Dyea the same morning [with 423 men. As she drew so much water she had to stay about three miles off shore and land her passengers and freight as best she might, in more or less inaccessible places on the rocky shores. Then up came the twenty-two foot tide, and many poor fellows saw their entire outfits swept into the sea. The tide runs there like Fundy here.

"At Dyea there were but two houses—a store, and, of course, a saloon. So when we landed on the beach and got out upon the snow and ice we had to 'rustle' for ourselves. We have kept on 'rustling' for ourselves from that on. We camped the first night at Dyea. It is a most enjoyable thing, this making camp in the snow. First you must shovel down from three to six feet to find a solid crust. Then you must go out in the snow up to your neck to find branches with which to make a bed; and then comes the hunt for a dead tree for fire wood. Dinner is cooked on a small sheet-iron stove.

"Well, next morning we started for Dyea Canyon, ten miles off, and did our first sled-pulling. The little

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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Boilers, Engines, Pumps and Machinery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

LIGHT AND HEAVY CASTINGS

—SPECIALTIES OF—

HYDRAULIC MINING, QUARTZ AND SAWMILL MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC GRAVEL ELEVATORS, HYDRAULIC GIANTS, "CHALLENGER" ORRIS FEEDERS, "TRIUMPH" AND "HENDY-NORBOM" ORRIS CONCENTRATORS.

Agents for the sale of "Bates Corliss" Engines, "Russell" Automatic Engines, "Excelsior" Boilers and Engines, "Erie Engine Works" Boilers and Engines, Band-Saw Mills, Rotary and Centrifugal Pumps, Buffalo Duplex Steam Pumps, "Reeves" Wood Split Pulleys, Machinists' Tools of all styles for all work.

Catalogues and Prices Furnished Upon Application

pamphlets worked off by the enterprising merchants of Juneau will tell you that you can pull from 600 to 800 pounds. That is just a plain lie. I had on 300 pounds and nearly worked myself to death. If you want to get an idea of what sled-pulling is like, just get a large toy express wagon, take it out to the Cliff House, load it with 300 pounds of rocks and pull it about ten miles along the edge of the surf in about eight inches of water; or, better still, get a job of pulling that old Bush-street car up and down the ramshackle track twice a day."

DOGS HAVE SOME DRAWBACKS.

"There are many hundred dogs on the trail, and it is remarkable now much even a scrub dog will pull. But they are a great nuisance, and, in the end, I think they eat as much as they pull. Many of the teams are odd in make-up. There will be a little dog and a big man; two dogs and a man; two men and a dog; big dogs and little dogs; everything from an Eskimo to a greyhound, or even a poodle—all pulling for all they know how, or being beaten for not doing so, until the yelping and howling of dogs and the cursing of men is heard all along the line of march.

"Always keep an eye on the 'grub,' especially the bacon; for the dogs are like so many ravening wolves, and it is not considered just the proper thing to be left without anything to eat in this frost-bitten land. At night it is necessary to tie the sacks of bacon in the trees or build high trestles for them.

"But to the trip. The second day we went up Dyea Canyon. It is only three miles long, but seems full thirty. This is true of all distances in this country. About one hundred pounds is about all a man wants to pull up this canyon, as the way is steep and the ice slippery. So camps must be made short distances apart, as you have to go over the trail several times in bringing up your outfit. Remember, an ordinary outfit weighs from 500 to 800 pounds, and some of them much more.

"But the summit of Chilcoot Pass! That's the place that puts the yellow fear into many a man's heart. Some took one look at it, sold their outfits for what they would bring, and turned back. This pass is over the ridge



**EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS IN**

— DIAMONDS

AND...

**AND OTHER
PRECIOUS STONES**

FINE JEWELRY

CAN BE HAD ALWAYS AT

NAT RAPHAEL

126 KEARNY STREET

FIRST FLOOR, ROOM C.

THURLOW BLOCK

**Highest Cash Price Paid for Diamonds,
Precious Stones and Old Gold.**

**DON'T FORGET NAT RAPHAEL
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE**





**EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS IN**

 **DIAMONDS**

AND...

**AND OTHER
PRECIOUS STONES**

FINE JEWELRY

CAN BE HAD ALWAYS AT

NAT RAPHAEL

126 KEARNY STREET

THURLOW BLOCK

FIRST FLOOR, ROOM C.

which skirts the coast. It is only about 1200 feet from base to top, but it is almost straight up and down—a sheer steep of snow and ice.”

DANGERS OF CHILCOOT PASS.

“There is a blizzard blowing there most of the time, and when it is at its height no man may cross. For days at a time the summit is impassable. An enterprising man named Burns has rigged a windlass and a cable there, and with this he hoists up some freight at a cent a pound. The rest is ported over on the backs of Indians.

“We were detained ten days awaiting our turn to have our outfits carried over and for favoring weather. The miserable roosting place was called ‘Sheep Camp,’ so called, I think, because no animal except one with a brain like a sheep would ever consent to be seen there. The wind howled continually and the snow fell most of the time, and we had to use much force in persuading our tent to stay with us.

“But at last came a fair day, and with the aid of twelve Indians we lugged our outfit to the summit. We began work at five in the morning and had everything on top by noon. In this we were very lucky, as many have been many days doing the same thing.

“Once on top we had before us a down-shoot of a quarter of a mile at an angle of say forty-five degrees. All we had to do was to pack everything on the two sleds, turn them loose, and put our trust in the Lord. An instant of flying snow, and our sleds shot out on the frozen surface of Crater Lake. Others were not so fortunate. Many sleds upset or ran off the track, and were buried many feet deep in the snow.

“On Crater Lake we loaded just our camp outfit on one sled and ‘cached’ the other with the rest of our equipage. We then started, double team, down the fifteen miles to Lake Linderman and the timber line. While this was mostly down grade we found many uphill pulls; so it was after dark before we made camp on the edge of the lake, and you never saw two more tired or more broken down adventurers in all your life. You who sit in the club behind clinking glasses have no idea what the word ‘tired’ means.

E. J. Allen Co.

REVOLVERS, RIFLES



KNIVES

ARCTIC CLOTHING

BOOTS

SHOES

CARRYING BAGS

PACK STRAPS

WATERPROOF BLANKETS



416 Market Street, Below Sansome, San Francisco

"We rested the next day—a regular Mizner rest cure—and on the following morning at two o'clock started back to Crater Lake after our cached sled. Daylight peeps in about two in the morning now, and it is not dark till ten at night."

LOST IN A SNOWSTORM.

"After going about three miles up a dark canyon, a whirling snowstorm struck us. But having risen at such an unconscionable hour we would not turn back. Our pride was near the end of us. I hope I may never experience such another day. The air was so filled with snow that at times it was impossible to see ten feet. It was all we could do to keep our feet against the wind which howled down the mountain. My beard became a mass of ice. The trail was soon obliterated and we were lost. But we stumbled on and by a rare chance we came upon the handle of a shovel which marked our cache.

"There was nothing to do but fight our way back to camp. The storm did not abate in the slightest. In fact, it raged for four long days. It was nearly dark when, with knocking knees, we got back to camp—more dead than alive. The next day ten men made up a party to go on the same trip, going back for their outfits. The day after that they were found huddled in a hole dug in a drift, eating raw bacon.

"After another day of rest we put masts on our sleds, rigged sails and came across Lake Linderman and over Linderman portage. We are now camped on the head of Lake Bennett. Now, let me say, by way of parenthesis, that no one who has not the constitution of a horse should ever attempt this trip. It is enough to turn hair white. Many have turned back. It is only for stout hearts and strong frames.

"Here on Lake Bennett we have camped for the past two weeks. Camped about us are at least a hundred men, whip-sawing lumber and building their boats. With some help we have completed our boat. It is 22 feet long on the bottom and 30 feet over all, 24 inches beam on the bottom and 5 feet 6 inches extreme beam. She was built from my own model, and is a beauty.

"To-morrow morning we will put our boat on the two sleds, load our entire outfit in her, hoist sail and skim

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**THE
CELEBRATED**

Klondyke Knife

The most useful knife in
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Send for catalogue.

ALSO CARRY A COMPLETE
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TRUNKS, VALISES

GRIPS AND

OUTING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Will & Finck Co.

818-820 MARKET STREET

**SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA**



down the lakes as far as the ice will hold. When the ice becomes too dangerous for travel we will camp and wait for it to break up and clear from the lakes. Then we will take to the boat and sail on."

A LITTLE BUSINESS-LIKE JUSTICE.

"It is still a little over 500 miles from here to Klondyke. Fully 1500 men have landed at Dyea. They are scattered all along the trail, many ahead of us, many more behind. Hundreds have given up all desire for the gold of the Yukon and turned tail. There has been much stealing along the road. Some have been caught at it. These have been tried before miners' meetings, their goods taken from them and turned back on the trail, with instructions to get out of the country or be hanged. None have stopped for the hanging, but if the thieving does not stop some thieves will surely stretch hemp. All are working like beavers.

"Every one is mad with the desire for gold. As all must wait for the ice to break we will reach the Klondyke about the same time. Then things will jump."

In a letter to another friend, dated Dawson City, June 19th, Mr. Mizner describes the remainder of his eventful journey, "the moving accidents by flood and field," his impressions of the camp and the mad rushes made whenever reports come in of new strikes. Interpolated in this are paragraphs from a letter written by Mr. Mizner from Forty-Mile to a member of his family and bearing date June 12th:

"When I last wrote we were at Lake Bennett preparing to take the ice as far as it would carry us, and then launch our boat. The trip was interesting, but very dangerous. We had a pleasant sail down Lake Bennett, Turkish Lake, and Marsh Lake, and down the Lewis River to the Great Canyon between Mud Lake and Lake le Borge. The first mile of the river narrows to about fifty yards, and the water rushes over immense rocks. Then it dashes into a box canyon only about sixty feet wide, with walls straight up and down, seventy-five or one hundred feet high. Here the water is lashed into the wildest disorder, the waves rolling ten feet high and the spray and foam flying in every direction. We went down ahead with the rest to look at the grand sight.

RUSS HOUSE

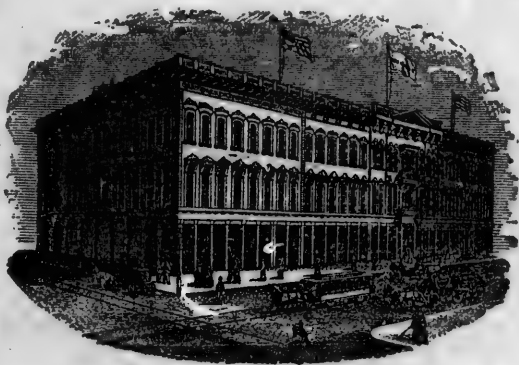
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215 Montgomery Street

EXTENDING FROM
PINE TO BUSH

CONTAINS 300 ROOMS

CENTRALLY LOCATED



—TERMS—

American Plan, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

European Plan, 50 cents and \$1.00 per day.

THIRTY SUITES OF ROOMS
WITH BATH AND TOILET ATTACHED

FREE COACH
TO AND FROM HOTEL

J. S. YOUNG, Proprietor

Nearly every one packs around this canyon, letting the empty boat go through. But we determined this would take us too long and be too hard work.

"So we tacked canvas over the bow of the boat and stripped down to fighting weight, minus coats, shirts, hats, and shoes. The crowd took to the banks to see how it was done. With Wilson at the oars to steady her, I took the steering paddle and we made for the gorge.

"The first mile we rushed along with a rapid swing and dashed into the box canyon. I think we then got going about a thousand miles an hour. In an instant the water was breaking all over us—over the bow, sides, and stern. The waves rolled at 'ast ten feet high."

A HAIR-RAISING HALT. VUTE.

"It was all over in about thirty seconds. We were through in safety, but it was the most hair-raising thirty seconds I ever experienced. There was quite enough thrill in it for a lifetime. Over the terrifying roar of the water we could faintly hear the cheer put up by the undecided hundred or more who lined the cliffs above us. Up came in ice-cold water against us in tubfuls. We were wet through. So was everything else in the boat, and the boat itself half full of water. But we were soon baled and dried—and safe.

"From the canyon through the White Horse Rapids the shore was strewn with wreckage, and lots of wrecked boats were hanging on the sharp rocks. Many men were said to have been drowned, but with such a crowd on the rush it was impossible to gather any definite information.

"Shortly after leaving Lake le Borge we came upon a party who had just rescued two young fellows from rocks in the middle of the rapids. We could not save any of their outfit or their demolished boat, and all they had went down the river with the rushing flood. One of the young men had had everything but his undershirt stripped from him by the mad swirl. We took him in charge and in time landed him at Klondyke in safety.

"We let our boat through the White Horse Rapids with long ropes. Two days later we shot the Five Finger Rapids and the Rink Rapids without any trouble. It was quick going, but we passed without accident.

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ATTENTION MINERS!

W. W. Montague & Co.

MANUFACTURE

RIVETED IRON PIPE

**FOR HYDRAULIC MINING, MILLS,
WATER WORKS AND POWER PLANTS**

—
DEALERS IN

MINING SUPPLIES

OF ALL KINDS

—**AND**—

MINERS' OUTFITS

—
**309 TO 317 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO**

"The last four days of the trip we fixed up our stove in the boat and only went ashore twice for wood. The mosquitoes on the shore are numbered by the million, and fierce as bull terriers, but in the middle of the river they troubled us but little.

"We reached Dawson at about three o'clock in the morning and found one of the liveliest mining camps I ever saw. There are about 4000 people here, and saloons, dance halls, and restaurants never close. The gambling tables are always crowded and thousands of dollars change hands in a remarkably short space of time. Men who this time last year did not have a dollar now count their wealth by the thousands. Nearly everybody has a sack of gold dust with him as big as a policeman's club.

"The sun sinks out of sight now about 10:30 P. M., and comes up about three A. M. At midnight, however, it is almost as light as noonday. There is no night. At Dawson there is a little sawmill, and rough houses are going up in all directions, but for the most part it is a city of tents. On the shore of the river are hundreds of boats, and others are getting in every day."

RICHEST THE WORLD EVER SAW.

"The Klondyke has not been one particle overrated. I have seen gold measured out by the bucketful. Just think of a man taking \$800 out of one pan of dirt. Mrs. Willson, wife of the Alaska Commercial Company's agent, panned \$154 out of a single pan in one of the mines I am to take charge of. This is without doubt the richest gold strike the world ever has known. There are hundreds of men who own claims valued at from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000. With all the new men in the country many miles of new ground will be prospected, and from the lay of the land I think other gold fields are certain to be located.

"Of course every particle of rich ground has an owner, so the new-comer has to depend on new strikes. Every day rumors of new discoveries reach here, which at once start stampedes, hundreds rushing out to stake claims. This rushing out is awful work. You have to race through deep, slushy swamps and fight millions of mosquitoes, climbing mountains covered with soft moss and thick brush.

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Hardware and
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BLACKSMITH SUPPLIES

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Portable Engines and Boilers

SAN FRANCISCO
SACRAMENTO
LOS ANGELES

"It is very hot in the middle of the day. Yesterday the thermometer was 97 degrees, and on top of it came a rumor that gold had been found on a creek 70 miles away. So at night the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer "Alice" started for the creek loaded to the guards with men and small boats. My duties kept me here, but Wilson went out with the rush to put down his stakes. The gold is here, and the man who doesn't get some of it has himself to blame."

Mr. Mizner has temporarily relieved Agent Wilson of the Alaska Commercial Company, and is working some claims on percentage while waiting for an opportunity to stake claims of his own. Wilson Mizner has a position which pays him \$20 a day "and found." Both are determined to win fortune, and their prospects are bright.

LIFE AT DAWSON.

How It Is Described by a Paper at Juneau.

The following description of life at Dawson was clipped from the Alaska *Miner*, published in Juneau, July 10, 1897:

"Dawson is not building as rapidly as one would think. The difficulty is in obtaining lumber. The poorest kind of rough lumber sells at \$190 a thousand. Slabs are 50 cents each, and sawdust 10 cents a sack. Harry Ash moved his dancing establishment from Circle City to Dawson. He has plenty of wet goods. The first night he opened he took in \$2500.

"The program consists of dancing and drinking. A miner dances with one of the fair ones, and after the dance he escorts her to the bar and buys her a drink and takes one himself. For this luxury he pays 50 cents a drink. Miners are generous, and one drink with them means many more, so that money, being very free, flows freely. It is said of McCormack, the discoverer of the Klondyke, that he spends \$50 at a treat. Being quite a conspicuous character he attracts attention, and as he is very susceptible to flattery, it takes very little to induce him to buy drinks for every one who happens to be in the house at the time."

--- THE ---

Samuels Lace House Co.

COR. SUTTER AND GRANT AVE.

SAN FRANCISCO

LARGEST AND LIGHTEST DRY GOODS STORE

ON THE COAST

RELIABLE GOODS

LOWEST PRICES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Special Supplies for Hotels, Steamships
and Railroads.

1000 Grey Blankets less than mill price.

50 pieces Anti-rheumatic Flannel.

Navy Turkish Towels.

Sheeting.

Dry Goods for Ladies', Gents' and
Children's Uses.

Imported and Domestic.

THE D. SAMUELS LACE HOUSE CO.

HOW TO GO AND COME.

Questions which interest prospectors particularly are how to get into the Klondyke and how to get out of it again. These queries are answered best by Thomas Cook, who has mined all over the Pacific Coast. He said:

"The steamers which leave for St. Michaels Island now will enable passengers to go right up the river and reach the Klondyke just before the winter closes in, unless it should freeze unusually early. Getting in by way of St. Michaels is all right now, but once in the mining district there will be no getting out that way before the spring. It is 1800 miles from the Klondyke to St. Michaels; and as there are no roadside houses it would not be possible for a man to pack on a sled sufficient for himself, his guides and his dogs. The dogs need to be well fed, and up there feed costs a dollar a pound.

"The only way into and out of the Klondyke in winter is by way of Juneau, over the summit and across the lakes, a distance of about 700 miles. It has been done in less than a month, but for a tenderfoot it is well to count upon one month at least. The wisest thing to do is to imitate the Indians in dress and habits. They know how to live and stand the cold. It is useless to wear leather or gum boots. Good moccasins are proper snow shoes and absolutely necessary. I have made the trip myself, and I would not go without a good guide and strong, healthy dogs, with plenty of feed for them.

"The only dangerous point is the crossing of the summit. When I went over the moon was shining and there was not a breath of air, but sometimes the winds are dreadful, and it is as much as a man's life is worth to try to cross. I never heard of a man losing his life there, but I have known them to lie in their blankets under the snow trying to keep warm, and have their feet badly frost bitten. Sometimes those who want to cross the summit have to wait so long for fair weather that they run out of provisions and must turn back, but when the ice first sets, early in the spring, it is usually safe enough to cross. Once over the summit, which



FLYNN & SHEEHAN

..Tailors..

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ROOMS 1, 2 AND 3

TELEPHONE
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ENTRANCE
906 MARKET ST.



does not take more than a few hours to cross, it is easy going either way.

"All the rest of the journey is pleasant enough. From the Klondyke to Lake Linderman is all down hill, and the colder it is the better the traveling, because the snow is not more than eighteen inches to two feet deep, and is as light as feathers; furthermore, when it's very cold there is no wind, and it is the wind which is hard to bear.

"Indian guides are necessary to go ahead of the dogs and to prepare the camp for the night."

WHY THEY RETURNED.

As the first flush of excitement over the arrival of the lucky Klondyke miners subsides, people are beginning to ask why so many deserted a field which was paying so well, and why many of them evince no desire to return at once to Dawson. The unanimity of purpose which prompted the miners to join together has caused some people to be skeptical and to ask if this is another Cook's Inlet scheme to induce a large volume of travel to the North, only to throw the travelers on their own resources in the matter of getting home again.

To solve some of these questions a number of miners were interviewed at the Russ House and the answers they give are apparently satisfactory. The men who have arrived in San Francisco and in Seattle represent a comparatively small proportion of the population of the new town of Dawson and of the Klondyke workers.

Con Stamatiu, one of the men who has made all the money he says he cares to possess, and has no thought of returning to the mines, stated that when he left Klondyke, Dawson City had a population of 1500, and the first boats to reach there when the ice broke up began to add to the dwellers in the mining town.

"How is it that you came down at this time of the year instead of working all through summer when the days are long in the Northwest Territory?" Mr. Stamatiu was asked.

"I worked on a 'lay' and as soon as the sluicing was through there was nothing to keep me there," he said.

The...
Three Favorites

**EL TELEGRAFO
LA ROSA DE CASTELLANE
JAMES LICK**

**ALSO DIRECT
IMPORTERS OF**

*Henry Clay, H. Upmann, Traviata,
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M. BLASKOWER & CO.

225 MONTGOMERY ST.

AND

N. W. COR. KEARNY AND GEARY STS.

"I got my share and that was all I had to wait for. I went to the man who owned the claim and asked him to give me a 'lay' and he said he would for half of the waste. Then my partner and I went to work while the owner worked for himself on another part of the claim. I began work forty days before the water came, and my partner and I sluiced all the dirt in our dump in five days' time. There was \$33,500 in the sluice boxes when we got through. The owner of the claim took \$16,750 and my partner and I got \$8,375 each. The man that owns the claim has got it still and we have no further interest in it."

"How many of the men who came down failed to get anything?"

"None. All that came down made money. Some of them only got a few hundred dollars. Others made a great deal."

"How does it happen that you all came down together?"

"Those of us who had made money on a 'lay' wanted to get the coin, and those who had claims left their partners there and came down with their gold to bank it. Some of us were poor men and did not want so much and when we got enough we were glad to leave. I came down to St. Michaels on the steamer 'Bella.' She and the 'Alice' came to Dawson as soon as the ice was broken. They were the two steamers which made the first trip down to St. Michaels. When we got there the 'Excelsior' and the 'Portland' were waiting. Those who wanted to come to San Francisco took the 'Excelsior' which left on a Wednesday, and the others who were going to Seattle took the 'Portland.' There is another thing, too. Some of us preferred to bring down our own gold. The Alaska Commercial Company wanted the men to insure their pile, but I don't think any of them did. They stowed it in their staterooms and kept an eye on it."

"How is it that the news of the big strike did not reach here before now?"

"The first strike in the Klondyke was made toward the end of August. I don't remember the man's name, but he came down to Forty-Mile to register his claim, and we heard that he had taken out about \$1200. A number of miners and prospectors went up from Forty-

JOHN TWIGG & SONS

**BOAT BUILDERS and
SHIPWRIGHTS**

**HIGH SPEED STEAM AND VAPOR
LAUNCHES A SPECIALTY**

Corner 8d and King Sts.

Main Shop and Yards

Illinois, near Solano Street, San Francisco

**STEAM AND VAPOR STERN WHEEL
BOATS FOR MINING AND
FISHING WORK**

**Dories, Fishing, Whitehall, Hunting, Whaling and
High-Class Commercial and Pleasure Boats
of all descriptions made to order
and constantly on hand.**

FIRST-CLASS WORK OUR SPECIALTY

Mile to Dawson, and before they got there everything was frozen tight. The men just staked their claims on luck, as you might say. They went to work digging and piling up the dumps all winter, and did not know what they had until May, when the water begun to run. The longest time it takes to sluice the dump is about two weeks, and then they all knew what they had. Some were anxious to get down and cash in."

"Are many of the party who worked all winter still on the Klondyke?"

"Plenty of them stayed right there."

"What do they do in the summer?"

"All summer, after the sluicing, they do ground washing, just as miners do in the placers in California. You can work all year on the Klondyke, but you can only wash when the water is running."

REVENUES AND TRAFFIC.

OTTAWA, July 28th.—At the meeting of the Ministers last evening, Minister Patterson was authorized to send two more customs officers to the Alaskan boundary by the "Islander," which sails for the North to-morrow. The officers will be taken from the Victoria custom house and will be accompanied by a couple of provincial police. They will open stations as outposts of Victoria beyond the head of the Lynn Canal, which is in disputed territory and at present in the possession of the United States, and at Lake Tagish. There is a collector at Fort Cudahy, only fifty miles from Dawson City, and these arrangements, backed by a strong force of police, are considered ample for the protection of revenue just now.

The greatest question of all is one of communication. It is reported that a pack trail exists covering twenty of the eighty miles which separates the Klondyke from the first post to be established at sixty degrees of latitude in undisputed British territory. If so, a narrow gauge railway can be built where there is a pack trail. The cost would not be great, and if cars could be hauled twice a day over the mountains facing the coast a tremendous obstacle would be overcome, because in winter it is impossible to cross the mountains except at the risk

COOPER & CO.

Art Stationers
...and Engravers

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Oh! for the Klondyke!

Remember you must have Snow Glasses or you go blind. No one can get along without them. Do you know where to go for your Snow Glasses? Go to the

• *Standard Optical Company*
217 Kearny Street

Now you have your Glasses, you must have a Compass. Well, the *Standard Optical Co.* carry the most varied assortment of Compasses, Snow Glasses and all kinds of Optical Appliances. We must repeat the number for you—*217 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.*

of life, and to be caught in a storm would be fatal. The mounted police force will be increased from twenty to one hundred. Thomas Fawcett will be continued as gold commissioner, and the regulations already adopted amended.

A strong customs and police post will be established just north of the British Columbia boundary beyond the head of the Lynn Canal at sixty degrees of latitude. Estimates will also be obtained of the cost of building a wagon road and of a narrow gauge railroad to this post in the mountains, a distance of seventy or eighty miles, about forty of which is over mountains. This post, which will be where the Chilcoot and White Passes converge, can command the southern entrances to the whole territory. Mounted police posts will be established here at distances of fifty miles apart up to Fort Selkirk. These will be used to open a winter road over which monthly mails will be sent by dog trains.

If possible a telegraph line will be constructed over the mountains from the head of Lynn Canal to the first post. The consent of the authorities of the United States will be asked in diplomatic correspondence to a *modus vivendi*, under which Canada will have the right of way over the disputed territory from Lynn Canal to the first mounted police post. No difficulty is anticipated in securing the right of way through this little piece of disputed territory the roads and telegraph would have to cross to reach the head of Lynn Canal, although that territory is now in the possession of the United States.

John Twigg & Son have, in course of construction, several light draft boats for the Yukon country. They make a specialty of river boats.

DOMINION LAWS.

Notwithstanding the announcement from Atlanta that the Dominion Cabinet has decided to impose a royalty upon the precious metals unearthed in the Klondyke region, the following dispatch has been received under a Vancouver (B. C.) date of July 27th:

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Dominion Minister of the Interior, has wired here that it is not the intention of the

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Better Than Klondyke Nuggets.

STOCK IN THEContinental Building and Loan Association OF CALIFORNIA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1889

THE ONLY CALIFORNIA COMPANY
WITH AN ABSOLUTE TRUST AGREEMENT

Subscribed Capital.....	\$5,500,000.00
Paid-In Capital.....	560,000.00
Profit and Reserve Fund.....	70,000.00
Monthly Income Over.....	30,000.00

REPORT OF BUSINESS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1897.

Loans for the first six months.....	209
Amount loaned.....	\$ 210,000.00
Shares issued (installment).....	15,768
Coupon certificates of deposit issued.....	887

DIVIDENDS DECLARED FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

Ordinary deposits.....	6 per cent
Term deposits (coupon certificates of deposit).....	7 per cent
Installment stock.....	12 per cent

NOTE.—Class "B" Investment has been withdrawn from the market and will not in future be issued.

106 New Homes Built for the Members
for year ending June 30, 1897.

HOME OFFICE

222 SANSOME STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

DR. H. E. HILL, Pres. CAPT. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Vice-Pres.
WM. CORBIN, Secretary and General Manager.

Dominion Government to make the mining laws of British Columbia applicable to the Yukon. Special regulations applying to that district, which have been carefully revised by Surveyor Ogilville, will be administered by the staff on the ground. Miners will have to deal with the Dominion officials stationed on the Yukon.

THE WHITE PASS TRAIL.

The Alaska *Searchlight* publishes a letter from William Moore, at Fourteen-Mile Camp, Skagwa, Alaska, stating that the White Pass trail to the summit was opened for travel July 16th. On reaching the summit the traveler steps upon an almost level country, the grade to the lakes being 20 feet to the mile. The distance from salt water to the Too-Chi Lake is 30 miles, and from salt water to the head of Lake Bennett the distance is 35 miles. Both routes from the summit are through a rolling country, for the most part open, with plenty of grass for feeding stock, water and sufficient timber for all purposes. From salt water to the summit stock and pack horses can be driven through easily.

DON'T FORGET THIS.

Every adventurer equipping himself for the icy regions of the golden Klondyke should bear in mind that a drug store cannot be found on every corner at Dawson City. He therefore must be his own physician, and to doctor oneself one must have medicines.

Hence a most essential part of the gold seeker's outfit is a medicine chest. It is advisable to take the Homeopathic medicines as they are absolutely impervious to atmospheric operations. Such a medical outfit as Boericke & Runyon of 231 Sutter Street make a specialty of is the very best that can be taken.

Mr. Geo. W. Kneass, the boatbuilder, has distinguished himself by the substantial and perfect workmanship displayed in the beautiful boats he has built for the Life Saving Service. They are a lasting testimonial to the thoroughness of his equipment and genius for boat-building.

JESSE MOORE WHISKEY

The Foremost of all brands.

Smooth as Oil.

Pure as Klondyke Gold.

Wonderful Medicinal Qualities

In the Arctic, frozen region,

Where the polar bear is king,

There is lack of food and clothing,

But a joy doth one thing bring.

'Tis a brand of famous liquor

Which is known the wide world o'er;

Miners stake their pile upon it—

The ever popular Jesse Moore.

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

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